THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE-113 FOR teenta S. Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month... day only, one year..... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily per week, by carrier......15 cts WEEKLY. Neduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or sen

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gi'sey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer Heuse. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of ST. LOUIS-Union News Co., Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt WHERE would Mr. Cleveland have been without the Solid South, and where

would the Solid South be with honest

elections? REPUBLICANS are settling down to the idea that they can stand Democratic government if Democrats can. It will be a survival of the fittest.

IF there had been as fair a legislative apportionment in Indiana as there is in Minnesota, Michigan or most other States the House would be very close in the new Legislature.

Two hundred men from the Canadian side joined in the Democratic procession of triumph, Friday night, and were said to be more jubilant than their Democratic associates of the Detroit side.

As it turns out, Cleveland would have been elected without New York and Illinois, but those two States gave him sixty electoral votes, and it was the slums of New York city and Chicago that did it.

SENATOR PETTIGREW thinks the unpopularity of President Harrison had much to do with the Republican defeat. The President was popular enough, however, to carry South Dakota, which is the home of the grumbling Senator.

HEREAFTER he must be a very dull Republican or Populist who can base any hope on carrying a Southern State against the Democracy. The right of suffrage, with all that the word implies, no more exists in that section than it does in Russia.

A DISPATCH from Huntington, W. Va., says the city was in control of drunken Democratic rioters two days after the slection, during which many colored and white Republicans were brutally beaten. One white man was knocked through a glass door in a hallway and pounded until apparently dead because he would not approve of Democratic yells for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

THE election inspectors voting themselves pay for six days when they performed but three days' service, is of itself but a trifle, but it indicates the loose methods which prevail in this county under the present regime. True, \$3,000 is not a large sum, but no business man pays \$3,000 for \$1,500 worth of service. Counting all the expenses of the election, it will not fall very much short of 50 cents for each man who voted last Tuesday.

THE New York Herald, in the same issue in which it stigmatizes the Republican party as "the party of millionaires and plutocrats," contains a telegram from Wisconsin in which it is asserted that the contest for the United States senatorship "will be a threecornered fight between John H. Knight, a millionaire lumberman of Ashland; John L. Mitchell, a millionaire congressman, and General Bragg, with the probability that the real fight will be between Knight and Mitchell." That is, General Bragg, who has legislative experience and has been a fighting Democrat for years, stands no chance before a Democratic Legislature with two millionaires.

ABOUT half the declarations which the State Alliance made in its resolutions will meet with the cordial indorsement of three-fourths of the intelligent people of the State, such, for instance, as its demands for the immediate revision of the tax law and the placing of the salaries of public offices in counties on a level with the compensation of similar services in private business. So far as taxing notes and mortgages, would it not be better to insist upon the proposition of ex-Senator Mount, namely, to deduct from the value of farm or home the amount of the mortgage, leaving the rest to the holder of the mortgage to pay? That is done now in regard to notes and stocks. And further, why not drop the St. Louis platform nonsense?

HIGH wages is the best thing that can happen for all classes of people in this country. Nothing else can solve the social problems confronting us to-day, and the Journal is in favor of whatever economic policy will produce and maintain the highest possible rate of wages to the highest possible number of people. It has supported protection because it believed protection would accomplish that result. It still believes so, but if it can be demonstrated by actual experiment that free trade or a tariff for revenue only will establish and maintain higher wages than protection, then the Journal will admit that it has been mistaken, and will support free trade. But this must be established by actual ex-

by argument. Therefore, let us have a practical test, and to this end let the Democratic party abolish all protection to American industries, as it is pledged to do. Only in this way can the irrepressible conflict between protection and free trade be brought to a crucial test and a satisfactory settlement.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?

There is already a division in the Democratic press, foreshadowing one in the party, as to the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, Quite a number of papers, including the Louisville Courier-Journal, Indianapolis Sentinel, Chicago Herald and others of local influence, are demanding an extra session in order that the will of the people, as expressed in the recent election, may be given prompt and decided expression. The New York Evening Post, representing the mugwump contingent, says:

We hold that it is for the highest interest of the country, as well as of the Democratic party, that Mr. Cleveland should call an extra session of the new Congress as soon as possible after his inauguration and set them to work diligently on the tariff. They would be able to give their whole time to it, because they would have no appropriation bills to discuss or pass, or any other imperative business to attend to. If onehalf of what the Democratic orators and writers have been saying about the McKinley bill be true it is almost a crime to leave it untouched on the statute-book one week longer than is absolutely necessary. The Democratic party cannot afford to hang fire over it, now that it has got hold of it.

Other Democratic papers in different parts of the country are opposing an extra session, and the opinion is expressed by those who are supposed to stand near Mr. Cleveland that he will not accede to the demand. The New York Herald says the Democratic victory does not call for any radical change in the tariff policy, and that a few amendments in the McKinley bill will be all that is necthe House, says: "The present tariff law will be very materially modified, but there will be only slight reductions of duties upon articles which are successfully manufactured in our country." In other words, according to Mr. Outhwaite, there will be only a slight reduction of protection, which the Democratie platform denounces as wholly unconstitutional, and which during the entire campaign just closed was anathematized as the abomination of abominations.

The question in regard to an extra ses-

sion is one on which there may be room for a difference of opinion among Democrats. It is partly a question of policy and expediency, though, in the opinion of the Journal, the weight of argument is decidedly with those who demand an extra session. There is unanswerable force in the argument that, a majority of the people having declared in favor of the Democratic party, there should be as little delay as possible in giving effect to their will. On the other hand, it is not surprising that in view of the expense of an extra session and the political danger involved there should be a disposition in some quarters to shrink from it. Congressman Outhwaite, quoted above, says: "Everybody knows that the party responsible for an extra session of Congress in time of peace always suffers defeat in the next election." This is a cowardly and fallacious argument./ It is cowardly because it proposes to substitute expediency for duty, and it is fallacious because it assumes that the people would condemn the Democratic party for proceeding to give effect, as soon as possible, to their will as expressed at the polls. Why should the Democratic party suffer defeat in the next election for giving effect as soon as possible to the will of the people expressed in the last one? Congressman Outhwaite is not much of a Democrat. Either he distrusts the honesty of his own party or he distrusts the justice of the people.

But, however Democrats may disagree as to the expediency of calling an extra session, there can be no difference of opinion as to their duty to repeal the McKinley tariff law. The talk about letting it stand, with "a few material ers, industriously fomented and cultiamendments," is absurd. How would they look going into the next campaign on the McKinley law, with a few amendments, or on a platform of protection slightly modified? Besides, they are pledged to the repeal of the McKinley

law. Their platform says: We denounce the McKinley tariff law en-acted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Dem-

ocratic party. There is no chance for dodging in this. It is a flat-footed promise to repeal the McKinley law in case the party should succeed. The people have taken them at their word, and they must keep faith

with the people. It will be cowardly in Mr. Cleveland to refuse to call an extra session of Congress, and will show either that he distrusts his own party or does not care to give prompt effect to the will of the people. But, whether there is an extra session or not, the first duty of the Democrats, when Congress assembles, will be to repeal the McKinley tariff law.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

No election has ever occurred which more strongly emphasized the injustice of our naturalization and election laws than the one just passed. If the result was not due to the votes of persons who are not yet citizens of the United States it is certain that class contributed very largely to it. Thousands upon thousands of foreigners took out their first papers in New York and Chicago only a few days before the election and voted the straight Democratic ticket without knowing or caring anything about the issues or the candidates, and great numbers of whom could not even read the ballots.

It is an anomaly in our system, if not a disgrace, that persons of foreign birth can vote here four years before they are citizens. A foreigner cannot become a naturalized citizen of the country until he has resided in the United States five years, but he may vote after being in the country one year, and taking out his first papers. This is a grossly unjust discrimination against native-born American citizens.

up in an American atmosphere and acquainted from boyhood with our Constitution and laws, must be in the country twenty-one years before he can vote. while a foreigner coming here without any knowledge whatever of our laws or language, and thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-American ideas, can vote after being here one year. This makes the right of suffrage much too cheap in the case of foreigners. No person, whether native or foreign born, should be allowed to vote until he is a citizen. A native American cannot vote until he reaches his majority and becomes a fullfledged citizen under the law, and a foreigner should not be allowed to vote until he has completed his right to become a naturalized citizen by residing in the country the full term of five

A reform in this matter is difficult to accomplish, as it is partly under the control of the general government and partly of the State governments. The federal government controls the subject of naturalization and the States the right of voting. This, however, should not deter the people from attempting a reform which is so obviously demanded.

THE PASSING OF THE MUGWUMP.

Tammany's candidate for Mayor, in New York city, received 297 votes less than did Mr. Cleveland. He was the candidate of the gang-no worse nor no better than the others whom the mugwumps have denounced as the worst and most dangerous element in American politics. It has been given out that there were from ten to twenty thousand of these political perfectionists in New York city. They have made as much noise as if they were half a million, yet the cold election returns show that only essary. Congressman Outhwaite, of | 297 of them were left who refused to bow Ohio, one of the Democratic leaders in | the knee to the tiger. Nor is it altogether certain that the 297 were mugwumps, since there are many Democrats who are not political purists by profession who may have cut the name of Tammany's candidate for Mayor from their tickets. The 297, whoever they may be, are of no account. In a large city they are too insignificant to make a scattering vote. If there have been thousands of them they have passed away, or, what is worse, been absorbed by the political organization which they have been accustomed to stigmatize as the worst the country ever saw. If, hereafter, the once mugwump leaders claim that they have only supported Tammany to secure the election of Mr. Cleveland, they are condemned out of their own mouths, since they have denounced all others who have ever made political trades with Tammany Hall. Hereafter, so far as New York is concerned, the name mugwump will simply recall the latest converts to Tammany Hall. In the bereafter Pecksniff and mugwump will be synonymous terms.

> A COMMUNICATION from Mr. A. F. Potts, printed in another part of this paper, discloses a curious political condition in one precinct in this city which he has investigated. He finds that out of seventy-five men registered as working in shops or factories benefited by protection sixty-three voted the Democratic ticket in the recent election. It also appears that a large majority of those who thus voted are in shops where there have been strikes which left hard feelings between employers and employes, while nearly all those who voted the Republican ticket are in a factory where the profit-sharing system prevails, and consequently a more friendly feeling between employer and employes. The results of this investigation are interesting as far as they go, and if the same conditions prevail generally they would throw considerable light on the underlying causes of the recent Democratic victory. As far as they go they seem to show that workingmen have been grossly deceived and grievously misled as to heir true interests, and that an unreasoning and unjust prejudice against their employvated by Democratic newspapers and party leaders, had more to do in shaping their action in the recent election than did sober reflection or impartial judgment. No doubt many of these deceived and misled workmen are of the kind whose temperament make them enthusiastic leaders in every labor strike, and who imagine that the true interests of labor lie in making war against capital. For their own sakes and the welfare of the country it is to be hoped they will learn better before

THE indications are that the Democrats will control the Senate after March 4 regardless of any possible combination between the Republicans and Populists. We sincerely hope this is so, and that the Republicans will not try to prevent it by any sort of combination with the Populists, or in any other way. It is far better for the Republican party that the Democrats should have undisputed control of both branches of Congress from and after the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's administration. It is an ungracious task for a small Republican majority in one branch of Congress to stand between a majority of the people and the execution of their will, even though they may represent the best interests of the country. Better let the Democrats have full swing and compel them to take the entire responsibility of giving legislative effect to the principles of their platform and the promises and pledges they have made to the people. The first effects of such a course may be unpleasant, but it will be the surest way of bringing about an early deliverance from Democratic rule. Give the tiger rope and he will hang himself.

THE Elwood (Ind.) tin-plate-works, which made tin-plate for campaign purposes only. has shut down. The tariff remains undisturbed-but the election is over.

So says and comments the New York

Herald, and yet it claims to be the great-

est newspaper in the country. A Nuisance That Should Be Abated. The filing of forty-five suits against the city by property-owners living near the Sellers farm, asking damages in the aggregate sum of \$112,500, on account of that nuisance, will probably open the eyes of the city government to a situation which

the city government have been closed to it, the noses of thousands of people unfortunately have not. It is a standing monument of municipal incapacity and mismanagement that there should be maintained, year after year, in the very suburbs of the city, a nuisance which, during a considerable portion of every year, is not only offensive to a large part of the population and a cause of continual discomfort to thousands, but in hot weather is really a menace to the public health. There are many bot days and sultry nights during the summer when the etench from this municipal nuisance spreads over the entire city, almost suffocating the southern wards, and penetrating with sickening effect those which lie to the north. It is no wonder that property-holders in the near vicinity of the nuisance have at last sought to compel attention to it by instituting suits against the city for damages.

In addition to the offensive and bygienic aspects of the case, there is reason to believe that the interests of the city require a different mode of disposing of its offal and dead animals. In European cities these products, instead of being a source of expense, are made a source of profit. They have a recognized value for fertilizing purposes, and, in Europe, municipal governments are expected to utilize them. But, if they are not made a source of profit, they should, at least be cremated or destroyed in some way that will not be a nuisance to almost the entire city. The complainants in the suits now filed are entitled to public sympathy, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in compelling the city authorities to take some remedial action in the

THE advice of the New York Times to the Democratic Legislature of the Empire State to elect Carl Schurz to the United States Senate is the first bit of humor that has appeared in that paper for a long time. If any of the small coterie of mugwumps of the Schurz variety receive any favors from Mr. Cleveland, they will be in the shape of second-class foreign missions, and very foreign at that.

THE worst kickers since the election are the foot-ball players.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Where and by whom are the election super-

Those in cities of twenty thousand or more population are paid by Chief Supervisor Van Buren, of this city, who will visit other cities and approve the accounts. Those in places of less than twenty thousand population do not receive any pay.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Sure to Be a Squeeze. "It is a remarkable fact," observes the Philosopher, "that when a young man and woman make a bet of kisses on the election, the result is sure to be close."

A Word Fitly Spoken. "Thomas, have you killed that horrid parrot,

"No, mum, I 'ave not. I took 'im by the 'ead to finish 'im, an' 'e says to me 'Wring off!' an' I wouldn't gratify 'im by obeyin' 'im!"

A Man of Resource. "How many of them campaign cigars is there left!" asked the tobacconist of his clerk.

"About fifteen thousand." "M'hm. I reckon you'd better get a stencil and mark the boxes 'Merry Christmas.' Might be a good idea to tie a bit of ribbon around 'em,

Thanked Too Soon. "Don't be too hard on me, Judge," pleaded the offender. "I voted for you." The gentleman on the bench smiled. "You did, eh?" he said. "Well, in view of that, I guess

I can't do less than give you a dime to go and drink to my health-" "Thank you, Judge! Thank, you!" "-next spring, when you get out. Ninety

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD has been made chief editor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated. He was at one time editor of Puck, and is well known as a writer of plays and operas.

DANIEL BOONE'S bones rests in his beloved Kentucky, encased in the cherrywood coffin which he framed with his own hands, and into which he used to get to see how it would fit him.

An essay written by Robespierre, in a competition for a prize in 1785, has just been discovered in manuscript at a paper-mill. The subject is "Crime," and the contest was invited by the Amiens Academy. FRANCES E. WILLARD will go to England with Lady Somerset, sailing on the Majestic

on Nov. 16. She will return to America in April. Miss Anna Dordon, who accompanies Miss Willard, will spend the winter organizing children's work in England. THE late Queen Olga of Wurtemberg. though a beautiful woman, was of strong and almost masculine character. Her husband, the late King Karl, was nicknamed "King Olgas" in recognition of this fact.

Theirs was a "marriage de convenance." DR. DABBS, medical adviser of the late Lord Tennyson, and who, with Sir Andrew Clark, attended the laureate through his last illness, is a journalist and play wright as well as a physician, and has a new comedy with the title of "Farewell" ready for

MRS. ANN SKELLY was elected justice of the peace in Wyoming on Tuesday last. She is the second woman who has been elected justice of the peace in Wyoming, and it is recorded of the first one that she once sent her husband to jail for ten days

for contempt of court. DR. RAINDL, who is legal adviser to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and is one of the best known lawyers in Austria, has been put in prison on the charge of misappropriating half a million florins intrusted to his charge. The arrest has caused a great sensation in Vienna. Raindl has been living beyond his meome on money intrusted

to his charge. THE late Thomas Nelson, the publisher, of Edinburgh, left \$300,000 in legacies for the erection and equipment of five workingmen's clubs and reading-rooms, which will be erected gradually, and will be so fitted as to attract workingmen. Among other institutions to receive benefits are the Free Church of Scotland and the Edipburgh Infirmary. It is reported that Mr. Nelson's estate amounts to about a million rounds

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented a brooch to Miss Kate Marsden, the lady who devotes herself to the finding of leper colonies in Siberia and other remote parts, and giving the lepers medical and other comforts. She is on her way to the United States to ask for help in her benevolent pursuits. The brooch is formed of a large pearl, on which stands an angel of gold. Across the angel's breast is a scroll with the words, "Victoria Regina."

A STORY Mr. William Hancock is telling on the lecture platform in England reflects great credit upon the sagacity of the buffaloes in Sumatra, where he has been traveling. He says that these intelligent animals, being in great fear of their mortal enemy, the tiger, take refuge at night in the rivers, where they rest in peace and comfort with only their horns and noses sticking above the water. Probably the traveler derived his information from veracious natives, like those of central Affrica, who regaled Dr. Junker with tales of monkeys who built fires and cooked their food after the manner of the lords of

THOUGH Zola's books did not secure him admission to the charmed circle of the Academy, the crowning honor coveted by every French author, they have brought

timated that his royalties have amounted n twenty years to one-fourth of a million ollars. More than 120,000 copies of his atest book, "The Downfall," have been sold within three months, and there is a steady demand for his earlier works. It is said that for the dramatic right of his "L'Assommoir" M. Zola received \$60,000. The author's earliest literary work was unremunerative, and he was glad, in the days before fame came to him, to make a contract with a publisher, Charpentier, to write for him for ten years at a salaryof \$100 a month.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN GRORGIA. He's done been through college an' he's got his An' it's sworn to with a blue and yaller seal; n' now he's gittin' ready to enjoy his long va-

An' the ole mule's waitin' for him in the fiel'. With a "gee!" an' a "whoa!" An' a "git up thar, an' go!" He'll be jerkin' of the plow-lines An' a sweatin' in the row; An' the Latin he will speak To that ole mule will be Greek,

While he parses with the plowstocks

-Atlanta Constitution

THE WORKINGMAN'S ATTITUDE.

An' makes syntax with the boe

He Has Been Deceived and Misled, and Has Vo'ed Against His Own Interests.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals After the theories are submitted to account for the recent political landslide, I believe the main underlying cause will be found to be the prejudice aroused in the minds of the laboring people against the employer class, who, in the shops and factories are, as a rule, Republican. The Democratic papers and orators have for months been denouncing the owners of the protected industries of the country as "plutocrats," "industrial vampires," "the enemies of the laboring classes." etc., until it is not strange that men even of good intelligence, contrasting their condition, not with the condition of similar workmen in foreign lands, but with the luxury of the rich inanufacturer, should acquire a resentful feeling easily played upon by the unscrupulous political argument. It was this prejudice which was appealed to throughout the campaign by the constant reference to Carnegie and Frick. Now witness the result in a single precinct. I have carefully examined the poll-book of my exactly tallied with the final vote. I find seventy-five men registered as working in the factories and shops who are supposed to be more or less benefited by protection. Under normal conditions (presuming pro-tection to protect), these men would be found voting the Republican ticket, but the fact is that of these seventy-five men to whom especial appeals were made, sixty-three voted the Democratic and only twelve the Republican ticket. It is still more significant to find that a large majority of the sixty-three are working in shops where strikes have occurred, and this hostility against the employers has been very bitter; while of the twelve Republican voters I find that ten are employed at one factory where no strikes have occurred, and where, through a system of profit-sharing, there is a more friendly feeling between the employer and his men. These figures, like all statistics, may prove anything, but I trust they do not prove that the Republican party must first antagonize and attack the the capital of the country before it can hope for the support of the laboring classes. ALFRED F. POTTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.

A BAD MIXTURE. The People Have Made a Mistake, and Are

Likely to Soon Realize It. New York Tribune.

The election means, we suppose, that a majority of the American people is made up of those who are not unwilling to see the economic doctrine of the Democratic platform put into practice, and those who do not believe that it ever will be- of those who think Democracy means what it says, and those who do not think it means what it says. We do not regard it as creditable to the majority that it should be in a large part composed of persons who put little or no reliance on the good faith of the organization with which they have allied themselves; but that is their affair, not ours. We certainly shall not accuse the majority of a want of patriotism. We believe that they are temporarily in error, and that they will speedily discover their mistake. Other influences have been at work, no doubt. Novel and false charges of Republican insincerity and selfishness, forexample, have produced a deeper and wider impression than long-established proofs of Democratic evil-doing and inefficiency. But we can not doubt that the prevailing popular temper as regards the tariff is chiefly accountable for Tuesday's verdict.

If we are not averse to confessing our surprise, and assigning the cause to which we deem the Democratic triumph mainly due, we certainly are not averse to acknowledging our disappointment and apprehension. And yet, though we believe that to the Republican policy of protection the Nation chiefly owes its marvelous prosperity and its abiding happiness, a Democratic Congress and President cannot hope to win approbation or re-tain confidence if they fail to stand manfully by their avowed principles and steadfastly endeavor to but them in practice. We do not doubt that the immediate consequences would be disastrous, but the Nation might better afford to learn a sharp lesson through swift adversity than to be cheated by a supremacy of false pretenses. If the Republicans retain control of the Senate, it will be their duty to defend by every honorable means in their power the policies in which they believe; but if the Democrate come into full control of the government, the people will expect them to redeem as soon as possible the solemn promises which they have

GIFT FROM RHODY SHIEL.

A Hoosier Hoodoo Starts a Racket on the Produce Exchange. New York Commercial Advertiser. "His name is Grover, he weighs twelve

pounds, and he is a Democrat from Indi-This is the inscription on a tag attached to a big box in which a monster Shanghai rooster made his headquarters at a Beacon-

street restaurant. The place is frequented by brokers and others connected with the Produce and Maritime exchanges, and among the patrons is Martin Rouse, of Rouse, Garland & Co., provision inspectors, No. 38 Whitehall street. It is due to Mr. Rouse's Democracy that the big Shanghai "Grover" is

now in New York.

Mr. Rouse explains the rooster's presence in this city this way: "I am a Democrat and I bet that Cleveland would carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. The last bet I made was with Rhody Shiel, a triend of President Harrison and a pork merchant of Indianapolis. Yesterday 1 received Grover from him as a trophy. The rooster was the biggest in Indiana, and can crow in a bass or tenor voice. Mr. Shiel imported him from New Jersey, and after Harrison's defeat concluded that 'Grover' was

a hoodee, so he sent him to me. The Indiana rooster was exhibited on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday, and as a consequence Mr. Rouse, who carried him in on the floor, has a pair of lame arms and a bruised leg. "They walked all over me and hustled

me around trying to get a good look at my Indiana Democrat," said he, "but 'Grover' had the best of it.'

Was Organized Labor the Cause? Lou sville Commercial.

Under all the circumstances it is fair to conclude that the labor unions practically declared a boycott against the Republican ticket and that the country has to take account of a new secret outh-bound political party, which regards nothing but the narrow interests and prejudices of a class, If this is true the labor unions have "bit off their nose to spite their face." If protection is not for the interest of the workingmen of the country it is not of enough interest to other people to bother about and if they care so little about it as to strike it down whenever they get into a quarrel over wages or hours its most ardent supporters will soon be ready to let

He Changed the Subject. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Speaking about the election," said a Pittsburg Democrat to a Republican friend. "On, let's talk of something pleasant," interrupted the other. "Do you think LET THE TRIAL BE MADE.

A Plan Whereby Free Trade May Ba Given an Immediate and Conclusive Test.

Rochester Post-Express.

The plain duty of the Democrats, as honest men, and not cowards and demagogues, is to pass an anti-protection tariff. To tipker over the tariff, modifying rates on this, that, or the other article and leaving the protective system untouched would be special legislation of the most contemptible type, closely approximating to black-mail. Recourse to any such pretext would be a surrender of the whole case against protection.

What is the duty of the Republicans? They have been beaten on the issue of a protective policy after long years of protective tariff, and there is no reason why they should not acquiesce cheerfully in the overwhelming popular demand for a change. If the issue were a new one, or if it were a moral one, they might feel bound to continue to struggle against desperate odds; but it is an old issue and it is one simply involving the business interests of the people. Why should they plant them-

selves in the way of the popular will?
The present House of Representatives was elected two years ago on the tariff issue and is strongly Democratic. Let it prepare and pass at the coming session an anti-protection tarift. The Senate is a Republican body, but the majority is not large, and some of those who constitute it are not very sanguine champions of the protective system. Let the Republican Senators, by caucus action after Congress assembles next month, notify the Democratic leaders in the House will offer no opposition that they consistent anti-protection any tariff measure sent to the Senate, but acquiesce in its passage. They should make it plain that they will oppose to the last any merely sham demonstrations for tariff reform, but will allow the Democratic Senators to push through a genuine, consistent measure for tariff reform on free-trade lines, not because they believe that policy best out because the people have demanded it. President Harrison need not sign such a measure; but on the eve of retiring from office, in obedience to the popular will, he can allow it to become a aw without his signature. The Republicans have nothing to lose by this procedure, for, until the Democrats refuse to adopt a free-trade policy, or until it is adopted and proven a failure, they have no case on which to appeal from the recent popular judgment against protection. The measure can be shaped by Democratic leaders, and the responsibility for it can be conceded to the Democracy. There is no need to wait two years or four years. The whole matter can be settled before

If protection be so bad as the great ma-jority of the people believe it to be, the sooner it is abolished the better. If the free-trade system is to be put to the test. the sooner the test begins the better. If the opposition to protection, as some cynical people assert, is not honest, the sooner the business interests of the country are assured against any serious disturbance on that account the better.

We have had five years of very active politics out of the protection and freetrade controversy, and it is high time to get down to business

Free trade is doubtless best for a new country with agriculture as the main industry; protection is often a necessary expedient during the second period of development, when manufactures are estab-lished and industries diversified, and it is possible that free trade becomes the best policy when a country's commerce spreads, its wealth increases and all its manufactures are secure against competition. The theorists have taught, the politicians have deplaced, and the people of the United States have voted that this country has reached the third period, and that its best business development requires free trade. We hope they are all right; but, right or wrong. let there be no more talk on the subject. Put the thing

If there be a promised land, with no millionaires, with no poverty, and with forty acres and a mule for everybody, let us start for it at once. When we get there we shall know whether we were sent for, and whether it is a good place to stay.

THE CLEVELAND-TAMMANY DEAL.

How the County Democracy Was Turned Down in Order to Pacify the Tiger.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Fress We shall probably never know exactly what Mr. Cleveland said to the anti-Tammany men when they called upon him, but I know something of the effect of that brief visit, for I never saw a more remarkable change in the manner of men than occurred

in that brief hour. it was one of those beautiful October days which blessed the canvass that two or three men who had the anti-Tammany movement at heart started forth to meet as I chanced to meet them on upper Fifth avenue, I strolled along with them at their invitation. They were full of enthusiasm over their proposed local contest with Tam-many. They declared that they could control forty thousand votes, and said that they were going to demonstrate to Mr. Cleveland that with two Democratic tickets in the field his vote in the city would be 15,000 larger than it would be with but one ticket. When it was suggested to them that possibly Mr. Cleveland might take Mr. Whitney's view and frown upon the movement, they laughed at the idea as something very comical. And so, full of enthusiasm, light-hearted and expecting nothing but encouragement, they entered Mr. Cleveland's parlor. I waited, so that if there was any news in the conference I might be able to get it.

In about an hour these men came down stairs. They descended the steps like those who had just been in the presence of death. Their manner was that of men who had been of a sudden oppressed by grievous disappointment. They scarcely spoke to one another, and when I approached one of them he shook his head sorrowfully and simply said, "There is no news," But there was news, for their manner was more demonstrative than any words could have been, What Cleveland said to them no one but them and he can tell, but in that brief interview these men had had political aspiration crushed so absolutely out of them and the shock had been so great that it was

almost pitiful to see them. That day independent Democratic movement in the city, for the present at least, was crushed, and that night Mr. Cleveland did that conspicuous thing which has indicated to the world that he had bent before Tammany and Tammany before bim. It was mutual surrender, and when on the next morning these independents who had had that pitiful interview with him learned that on the evening of the same day be had been engaged in social and political festiv-ity with kichard Croker on his right hand, Mr. Sheerin on his left, and Edward Murphy in front of him, I think these old friends of his felt that the humiliation was almost greater than they could bear.

We shall not know until after inaugura tion exactly what the treaty of peace and loyalty contained. Mr. Cleveland promised Mr. Croker fair treatment and satisfactory recognition for his organization, and Mr. Croker promised those things which were demonstrated as facts on Tuesday, a maority in New York city alone which would equal the Republican majority in the West-

Fair treatment which Cleveland promised is regarded by Mr. Whitney and Mr Croker as meaning complete control of the federal patronage of New York city, with one exception. Cleveland believes that the custom-house should be directed by some man from the interior of the State, but he will be a man congenial to Tammany. Mr. Croker will be allowed to name the postmaster, the internal revenue collectors, and the sub-treasurer. Cleveland, who once professed to despise party organization, which was the suggestion of military discipline, now admires it, and it is not be lieved that he will be likely to make apcointments of mugwumpish suggestion, as

ne did in 1884. Accounting for It.

Considering the size of Cleveland's pluratity, observing persons are forced to conclude that he received the votes of both families involved in what is known as the McCoy-Hatfield fend in Kentneks.

No Force Bin.

New York Commercial Advertiser. There was no force bill at the Holland's Store precinct in Anderson, S. C., on Tuesday, but the casualties footed up: Killed,